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London WC1X 8PL (GB)(54) **NOVEL DNAs AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING PROTEINS BY USING THE SAME**

(57) DNAs having the nucleotide sequences of the Sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in the Sequence Table and a process for producing a protein which comprises inserting these DNAs into expression vectors to thereby produce a protein having molecular weights of about 60 kD (under reductive conditions) and about 60 kD and 120 kD (under non-reductive conditions) and being capable of inhibiting formation of osteoclast. These proteins are useful in the treatment of osteoporosis and rheumatism.

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Description

FIELD OF TECHNOLOGY

5 The present invention relates to a novel DNA and a process for preparing a protein which possesses an activity to inhibit osteoclast differentiation and/or maturation (hereinafter called osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity) by a genetic engineering technique using the DNA. More particularly, the present invention relates to a genomic DNA encoding a protein OCIF which possesses an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity and a process for preparing said protein by a genetic engineering technique using the genomic DNA.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Human bones are constantly repeating a process of resorption and formation. Osteoblasts controlling formation of bones and osteoclasts controlling resorption of bones take major roles in this process. Osteoporosis is a typical disease caused by abnormal metabolism of bones. This disease is caused when bone resorption by osteoclasts exceeds bone formation by osteoblasts. Although the mechanism of this disease is still to be elucidated completely, the disease causes the bones to ache, makes the bones fragile, and may result in fracturing of the bones. As the population of the aged increases, this disease results in an increase in bedridden aged people which becomes a social problem. Urgent development of a therapeutic agent for this disease is strongly desired. Disease due to a decrease in bone mass is expected to be treated by controlling bone resorption, accelerating bone formation, or improving balance between bone resorption and formation.

Osteogenesis is expected to increase by accelerating proliferation, differentiation, or activation of the cells controlling bone formation, or by controlling proliferation, differentiation, or activation of the cells involved in bone resorption. In recent years, strong interest has been directed to physiologically active proteins (cytokines) exhibiting such activities as described above, and energetic research is ongoing on this subject. The cytokines which have been reported to accelerate proliferation or differentiation of osteoblasts include the proteins of fibroblast growth factor family (FGF: Rodan S. B. et al., *Endocrinology* vol. 121, p 1917, 1987), insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I: Hock J. M. et al., *Endocrinology* vol. 122, p 254, 1988), insulin growth factor II (IGF-II: McCarthy T. et al., *Endocrinology* vol. 124, p 301, 1989), Activin A (Centrella M. et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, vol. 11, p 250, 1991), transforming growth factor- β (Noda M., *The Bone*, vol. 2, p 29, 1988), Vasculotropin (Varonique M. et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, vol. 199, p 380, 1994), and the protein of heterotopic bone formation factor family (bone morphogenic protein; BMP: BMP-2: Yanaguchi A. et al., *J. Cell Biol.* vol. 113, p 682, 1991, OP-1: Sampath T. K. et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* vol. 267, p 20532, 1992, and Knutson R. et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* vol. 194, p 1352, 1993).

On the other hand, as the cytokines which suppress differentiation and/or maturation of osteoclasts, transforming growth factor- β (Chenu C. et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, vol. 85, p 5683, 1988), interleukin-4 (Kasano K. et al., *Bone-Miner.*, vol. 21, p 179, 1993), and the like have been reported. Further, as the cytokines which suppress bone resorption by osteoclast, calcitonin (*Bone-Miner.*, vol. 17, p 347, 1992), macrophage colony stimulating factor (Hattersley G. et al., *J. Cell. Physiol.* vol. 137, p 199, 1988), interleukin-4 (Watanabe, K. et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* vol. 172, p 1035, 1990), and interferon- γ (Gowen M. et al., *J. Bone Miner. Res.*, vol. 1, p 46.9, 1986) have been reported.

These cytokines are expected to be used as agents for treating diseases accompanying bone loss by accelerating bone formation or suppressing of bone resorption. Clinical tests are being undertaken to verify the effect of improving bone metabolism of some cytokines such as insulin-like growth factor-I and the heterotopic bone formation factor family. In addition, calcitonin is already commercially available as a therapeutic agent for osteoporosis and a pain relief agent. At present, drugs for clinically treating bone diseases or shortening the period of treatment of bone diseases include activated vitamin D₃, calcitonin and its derivatives, and hormone preparations such as estradiol agent, ipriflavon or calcium preparations. These agents are not necessarily satisfactory in terms of the efficacy and therapeutic results. Development of a novel therapeutic agent which can be used in place of these agents is strongly desired.

In view of this situation, the present inventors have undertaken extensive studies. As a result, the present inventors had found protein OCIF exhibiting an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity in a culture broth of human embryonic lung fibroblast IMR-90 (ATCC Deposition No. CCL186), and filed a patent application (PCT/JP96/00374). The present inventors have conducted further studies relating to the origin of this protein OCIF exhibiting the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity. The studies have matured into determination of the sequence of a genomic DNA encoding the human origin OCIF. Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a genomic DNA encoding protein OCIF exhibiting osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity and a process for preparing this protein by a genetic engineering technique using the genomic DNA.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Specifically, the present invention relates to a genomic DNA encoding protein OCIF exhibiting osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity and a process for preparing this protein by a genetic engineering technique using the genomic DNA.

5 The DNA of the present invention includes the nucleotide sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in the Sequence Table attached hereto.

Moreover, the present invention relates to a process for preparing a protein, comprising inserting a DNA including the nucleotide sequences of the sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in the Sequence Table into an expression vector, producing a vector capable of expressing a protein having the following physicochemical characteristics and exhibiting the activity of inhibiting differentiation and/or maturation of osteoclasts, and producing this protein by a genetic engineering technique,

(a) molecular weight (SDS-PAGE):

- 15 (i) Under reducing conditions: about 60 kD,
(ii) Under non-reducing conditions: about 60 kD and about 120 kD;

(b) amino acid sequence:

includes an amino acid sequence of the Sequence ID No. 3 of the Sequence Table,

(c) affinity:

exhibits affinity to a cation exchanger and heparin, and

(d) thermal stability:

- 25 (i) the osteoclast differentiation and/or maturation inhibitory activity is reduced when treated with heat at 70°C for 10 minutes or at 56°C for 30 minutes,
(ii) the osteoclast differentiation and/or maturation inhibitory activity is lost when treated with heat at 90°C for 10 minutes.

30 The protein obtained by expressing the gene of the present invention exhibits an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity. This protein is effective as an agent for the treatment and improvement of diseases involving decrease in the amount of bone such as osteoporosis, diseases relating to bone metabolism abnormality such as rheumatism, degenerative joint disease, or multiple myeloma, and is useful as an antigen to establish an immunological diagnosis of such diseases.

35 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a result of Western Blotting analysis of the protein obtained by causing genomic DNA of the present invention to express a protein in Example 4 (ii), wherein lane 1 indicates a marker, lane 2 indicates the culture broth of COS7 cells in which a vector pWESRaOCIF (Example 4 (iii)) has been transfected, and lane 3 is the culture broth of COS7 cell in which a vector pWESRa(control) has been transfected.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

45 The genomic DNA encoding the protein OCIF which exhibits osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity in the present invention can be obtained by preparing a cosmid library using a human placenta genomic DNA and a cosmid vector and by screening this library using DNA fragments which are prepared based on the OCIF cDNA as a probe. The thus-obtained genomic DNA is inserted into a suitable expression vector to prepare an OCIF expression cosmid. A recombinant type OCIF can be obtained by transfecting the genomic DNA into a host organism such as various types of cells or microorganism strains and causing the DNA to express a protein by a conventional method. The resultant protein exhibiting osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity (an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory factor) is useful as an agent for the treatment and improvement of diseases involving a decrease in bone mass such as osteoporosis and other diseases relating to bone metabolism abnormality and also as an antigen to prepare antibodies for establishing immunological diagnosis of such diseases. The protein of the present invention can be prepared as a drug composition for oral or non-oral administration. Specifically, the drug composition of the present invention containing the protein which is an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory factor as an active ingredient can be safely administered to humans and animals. As the form of drug composition, a composition for injection, composition for intravenous drip, suppository, nasal agent, sublingual agent, percutaneous absorption agent, and the like are given. In the case of the composition for injection, such a composition is a mixture of a pharmacologically effective amount of osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory factor of the present

invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The composition may further comprise amino acids, saccharides, cellulose derivatives, and other excipients and/or activation agents, including other organic compounds and inorganic compounds which are commonly added to a composition for injection. When an injection preparation is prepared using the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory factor of the present invention and these excipients and activation agents, a pH adjuster, buffering agent, stabilizer, solubilizing agent, and the like may be added if necessary to prepare various types of injection agents.

The present invention will now be described in more detail by way of examples which are given for the purpose of illustration and not intended to be limiting of the present invention.

Example 1

(Preparation of a cosmid library)

A cosmid library was prepared using human placenta genomic DNA (Clontech; Cat. No. 6550-2) and pWE15 cosmid vector (Stratagene). The experiment was carried out following principally the protocol attached to the pWE15 cosmid vector kit of Stratagene Company, provided Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (1989)) was referred to for common procedures for handling DNA, E. coli, and phage.

(i) Preparation of restrictive enzymolysate of human-genomic DNA

Human placenta genomic DNA dissolved in 750 μ l of a solution containing 10 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, and 100 mM NaCl was added to four 1.5 ml Eppendorf tubes (tube A, B, C, and D) in the amount of 100 μ g each. Restriction enzyme MboI was added to these tubes in the amounts of 0.2 unit for tube A, 0.4 unit for tube B, 0.6 unit for tube C, and 0.8 unit for tube D, and DNA was digested for 1 hour. Then, EDTA in the amount to make a 20 mM concentration was added to each tube to terminate the reaction, followed by extraction with phenol/chloroform (1:1). A two-fold amount of ethanol was added to the aqueous layer to precipitate DNA. DNA was collected by centrifugation, washed with 70% ethanol, and DNA in each tube was dissolved in 100 μ l of TE (10 mM HCl (pH 8.0) + 1 mM EDTA buffer solution, hereinafter called TE). DNA in four tubes was combined in one tube and incubated for 10 minutes at 68°C. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was overlaid onto a 10%-40 % linear sucrose gradient which was prepared in a buffer containing 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 5 mM EDTA, and 1 mM NaCl in a centrifugal tube (38 ml). The tube was centrifuged at 26,000 rpm for 24 hours at 20°C using a rotor SRP28SA manufactured by Hitachi, Ltd. and 0.4 ml fractions of the sucrose gradient was collected using a fraction collector. A portion of each fraction was subjected to 0.4% agarose electrophoresis to confirm the size of DNA. Fractions containing DNA with a length of 30 kb (kilo base pair) to 40 kb were thus combined. The DNA solution was diluted with TE to make a sucrose concentration to 10% or less and 2.5-fold volumes of ethanol was added to precipitate DNA. DNA was dissolved in TE and stored at 4°C.

(ii) Preparation of cosmid vector

The pWE15 cosmid vector obtained from Stratagene Company was completely digested with restriction enzyme BamHI according to the protocol attached to the cosmid vector kit. DNA collected by ethanol precipitation was dissolved in TE to a concentration of 1 mg/ml. Phosphoric acid at the 5'-end of this DNA was removed using calf small intestine alkaline phosphatase, and DNA was collected by phenol extraction and ethanol precipitation. The DNA was dissolved in TE to a concentration of 1 mg/ml.

(iii) Ligation of genomic DNA to vector and in vitro packaging

1.5 micrograms of genomic DNA fractionated according to size and 3 μ g of pWE15 cosmid vector which was digested with restriction enzyme BamHI were ligated in 20 μ l of a reaction solution using Ready-To-Go T4DNA ligase of Pharmacia Company. The ligated DNA was packaged in vitro using Gigapack™ II packaging extract (Stratagene) according to the protocol. After the packaging reaction, a portion of the reaction mixture was diluted stepwise with an SM buffer solution and mixed with E. coli XL1-Blue MR (Stratagene) which was suspended in 10 mM MgCl₂ to cause phage to infect, and plated onto LB agar plates containing 50 μ g/ml of ampicillin. The number of colonies produced was counted. The number of colonies per 1 μ l of packaging reaction was calculated based on this result.

(iv) Preparation of a cosmid library

The packaging reaction solution thus prepared was mixed with E. coli XL1-Blue MR and the mixture was plated onto agarose plates containing ampicillin so as to produce 50,000 colonies per agarose plate having a 15 cm of diam-

eter. After incubating the plate overnight at 37°C, an LB culture medium was added in the amount of 3 ml per plate to suspend and collect colonies of *E. coli*. Each agarose plate was again washed with 3 ml of the LB culture medium and the washing was combined with the original suspension of *E. coli*. The *E. coli* collected from all agarose plates was placed in a centrifugal tube, glycerol was added to a concentration of 20%, and ampicillin was further added to make a final concentration of 50 µg/ml. A portion of the *E. coli* suspension was removed and the remainder was stored at -80°C. The removed *E. coli* was diluted stepwise and plated onto an agar plates to count the number of colonies per 1 ml of suspension.

Example 2

(Screening of cosmid library and purification of colony)

A nitrocellulose filter (Millipore) with a diameter of 14.2 cm was placed on each LB agarose plate with a diameter of 15 cm which contained 50 µg/ml of ampicillin. The cosmid library was plated onto the plates so as to produce 50,000 colonies of *E. coli* per plate, followed by incubation overnight at 37°C. *E. coli* on the nitrocellulose filter was transferred to another nitrocellulose filter according to a conventional method to obtain two replica filters. According to the protocol attached to the cosmid vector kit, cosmid DNA in the *E. coli* on the replica filters was denatured with an alkali, neutralized, and immobilized on the nitrocellulose filter using a Stratalinker (Stratagene). The filters were heated for two hours at 80°C in a vacuum oven. The nitrocellulose filters thus obtained were hybridized using two kinds of DNA produced, respectively, from 5'-end and 3'-end of human OCIF cDNA as probes. Namely, a plasmid was purified from *E. coli* pKB/OCIF10 (deposited at The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Biotechnology Laboratory, Deposition No. FERM BP-5267) containing OCIF cDNA. The plasmid containing OCIF cDNA was digested with restriction enzymes KpnI and EcoRI. Fragments thus obtained was separated using agarose gel electrophoresis. KpnI/EcoRI fragment with a length of 0.2 kb was purified using a QIAEX II gel extraction kit (Qiagen). This DNA was labeled with ³²P using the Megaprime DNA Labeling System (Amasham) (5'-DNA probe). Apart from this, a BamHI/EcoRV fragment with a length of 0.2 kb which was produced from the above plasmid by digestion with restriction enzymes BamHI and EcoRV was purified and labeled with ³²P (3'-DNA probe). One of the replica filters described above was hybridized with the 5'-DNA probe and the other with the 3'-DNA probe. Hybridization and washing of the filters were carried out according to the protocol attached to the cosmid vector kit. Autoradiography detected several positive signals with each probe. One colony which gave positive signals with both probe was identified. The colony on the agar plate, which corresponding to the signal on the autoradiogram was isolated and purified. A cosmid was prepared from the purified colony by a conventional method. This cosmid was named pWEOCIF. The size of human genomic DNA contained in this cosmid was about 38 kb.

Example 3

(Determination of the nucleotide sequence of human OCIF genomic DNA)

(i) Subcloning of OCIF genomic DNA

Cosmid pWEOCIF was digested with restriction enzyme EcoRI. After the separation of the DNA fragments thus produced by electrophoresis using a 0.7% agarose gel, the DNA fragments were transferred to a nylon membrane (Hybond -N, Amasham) by the Southern blot technique and immobilized on the nylon membrane using Stratalinker (Stratagene). On the other hand, plasmid pBKOCIF was digested with restriction enzyme EcoRI and a 1.6 kb fragment containing human OCIF cDNA was isolated by agarose gel electrophoresis. The fragment was labeled with ³²P using the Megaprime DNA labeling system (Amasham).

Hybridization of the nylon membranes described above with the ³²P-labeled 1.6-kb OCIF cDNA was performed according to a conventional method detected that DNA fragments with a size of 6 kb, 4 kb, 3.6 kb, and 2.6 kb. These fragments hybridized with the human OCIF cDNA were isolated using agarose gel electrophoresis and individually subcloned into an EcoRI site of pBluescript II SK + vector (Stratagene) by a conventional method. The resulting plasmids were respectively named pBSE 6, pBSE 4, pBSE 3.6, and pBSE 2.6.

(ii) Determination of the nucleotide sequence

The nucleotide sequence of human OCIF genomic DNA which was subcloned into the plasmid was determined using the ABI Dideoxy Terminator Cycle Sequencing Ready Reaction kit (Perkin Elmer) and the 373 Sequencing System (Applied Biosystems). The primer used for the determination of the nucleotide sequence was synthesized based on the nucleotide sequence of human OCIF cDNA (Sequence ID No. 4 in the Sequence Table). The nucleotide

sequences thus determined are given as the Sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in the Sequence Table. The Sequence ID No. 1 includes the first exon of the OCIF gene and the Sequence ID No. 2 includes the second, third, fourth, and fifth exons. A stretch of about 17 kb is present between the first and second exons.

Example 4

(Production of recombinant OCIF using COS-7 cells)

(i) Preparation of OCIF genomic DNA expression cosmid

To express OCIF genomic DNA in animal cells, an expression unit of expression plasmid pcDL-SR α 296 (Molecular and Cellular Biology, vol. 8, P466-472, 1988) was inserted into cosmid vector pWE15 (Stratagene). First of all, the expression plasmid pcDL-SR α 296 was digested with a restriction enzyme Sal I to cut out expression unit with a length of about 1.7 kb which includes an SR α promotor, SV40 later splice signal, poly (A) addition signal, and so on. The digestion products were separated by agarose electrophoresis and the 1.7-kb fragment was purified using the QIAEX II gel extraction kit (Qiagen). On the other hand, cosmid vector pWE15 was digested with a restriction enzyme EcoRI and fragments were separated using agarose gel electrophoresis. pWE15 DNA of 8.2 kb long was purified using the QIAEX II gel extraction kit (Qiagen). The ends of these two DNA fragments were bluntended using a DNA blunting kit (Takara Shuzo), ligated using a DNA ligation kit (Takara Shuzo), and transferred into *E. coli* DH5 α (Gibco BRL). The resultant transformant was grown and the expression cosmid pWESR α containing an expression unit was purified using a Qiagen column (Qiagen).

The cosmid pWE OCIF containing the OCIF genomic DNA with a length of about 38 kb obtained in (i) above was digested with a restriction enzyme NotI to cut out the OCIF genomic DNA of about 38 kb. After separation by agarose gel electrophoresis, the DNA was purified using the QIAEX II gel extraction kit (Qiagen). On the other hand, the expression cosmid pWESR α was digested with a restriction enzyme EcoRI and the digestion product was extracted with phenol and chloroform, ethanol-precipitated, and dissolved in TE.

pWESR α digested with a restriction enzyme EcoRI and an EcoRI-XmnI-NotI adapter (#1105, #1156 New England Biolaboratory Co.) were ligated using T4 DNA ligase (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.). After removal of the free adapter by agarose gel electrophoresis, the product was purified using QIAEX gel extraction kit (Qiagen). The OCIF genomic DNA with a length of about 37 kb which was derived from the digestion with restriction enzyme NotI and the pWESR α to which the adapter was attached were ligated using T4 DNA ligase (Takara Shuzo). The DNA was packaged in vitro using the Gigapack packaging extract (Stratagene) and infected with *E. coli* XL1-Blue MR (Stratagene). The resultant transformant was grown and the expression cosmid pWESR α OCIF which contained OCIF genomic DNA was inserted was purified using a Qiagen column (Qiagen). The OCIF expression cosmid pWESR α OCIF was ethanol-precipitated and dissolved in sterile distilled water and used in the following analysis.

(ii) Transient expression of OCIF genomic DNA and measurement of OCIF activity

A recombinant OCIF was expressed as described below using the OCIF expression cosmid pWESR α OCIF obtained in (i) above and its activity was measured. COS-7 (8×10^5 cells/well) cells (Riken Cell Bank, RCB0539) were planted in a 6-well plate using DMEM culture medium (Gibco BRL) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco BRL). On the following day, the culture medium was removed and cells were washed with serum-free DMEM culture medium. The OCIF expression cosmid pWESR α OCIF which had been diluted with OPTI-MEM culture medium (Gibco BRL) was mixed with lipofectamine and the mixture was added to the cells in each well according to the attached protocol. The expression cosmid pWESR α was added to the cells in the same manner as a control. The amount of the cosmid DNA and Lipofectamine was respectively 3 μ g and 12 μ l. After 24 hours, the culture medium was removed and 1.5 ml of fresh EX-CELL 301 culture medium (JRH Bioscience) was added to each well. The culture medium was recovered after 48 hours and used as a sample for the measurement of OCIF activity. The measurement of OCIF activity was carried out according to the method described by Kumegawa, M. et al. (Protein, Nucleic Acid, and Enzyme, Vol. 34, p 999 (1989)) and the method of TAKAHASHI, N. et al. (Endocrinology vol. 122, p 1373 (1988)). The osteoclast formation in the presence of activated vitamin D $_3$ from bone marrow cells isolated from mice aged about 17 days was evaluated by the induction of tartaric acid resistant acidic phosphatase activity. The inhibition of the acid phosphatase was measured and used as the activity of the protein which possesses osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity (OCIF). Namely, 100 μ l/well of a OCIF sample which was diluted with α -MEM culture medium (Gibco BRL) containing 2×10^{-8} M activated vitamin D $_3$ and 10% fetal bovine serum was added to each well of a 96 well micro plate. Then, 3×10^5 bone marrow cells isolated from mice (about 17-days old) suspended in 100 μ l of α -MEM culture medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum were added to each well of the 96 well micro plate and cultured for a week at 37°C and 100% humidity under 5% CO $_2$ atmosphere. On days 3 and 5, 160 μ l of the conditioned medium was removed from each well, and 160 μ l of a sam-

ple which was diluted with α -MEM culture medium containing 1×10^{-8} M activated vitamin D₃ and 10% fetal bovine serum was added. After 7 days from the start of culturing, the cells were washed with a phosphate buffered saline and fixed with a ethanol/acetone (1:1) solution for one minute at room temperature. The osteoclast formation was detected by staining the cells using an acidic phosphatase activity measurement kit (Acid Phosphatase, Leucocyte, Cat.No. 387-A, Sigma Company). A decrease in the number of cells positive to acidic phosphatase activity in the presence of tartaric acid was taken as the OCIF activity. The results are shown in Table 1, which indicates that the conditioned medium exhibits the similar activity to natural type OCIF obtained from the IMR-90 culture medium and recombinant OCIF produced by CHO cells.

TABLE 1

Activity of OCIF expressed by COS-7 cells in the conditioned medium

Dilution	1/10	1/20	1/40	1/80	1/160	1/320
OCIF genomic DNA introduced	++	++	++	++	+	-
Vector introduced	-	-	-	-	-	-
Untreated	-	-	-	-	-	-

*++ indicates an activity inhibiting 80% or more of osteoclast formation, *+ indicates an activity inhibiting 30-80% of osteoclast formation, and - indicates that no inhibition of osteoclast formation is observed.

(iii) Identification of the product by Western Blotting

A buffer solution (10 μ l) for SDS-PAGE (0.5 M Tris-HCl, 20% glycerol, 4% SDS, 20 μ g/ml bromophenol blue, pH 6.8) was added to 10 μ l of the sample for the measurement of OCIF activity prepared in (ii) above. After boiling for 3 minutes at 100°C, the mixture was subjected to 10% SDS polyacrylamide electrophoresis under non-reducing conditions. The proteins were transferred from the gel to a PVDF membrane (ProBlott, Perkin Elmer) using semi-dry blotting apparatus (Biorad). The membrane was blocked and incubated for 2 hours at 37°C together with a horseradish peroxidase-labeled anti-OCIF antibody obtained by labeling the previously obtained OCIF protein with horseradish peroxidase according to a conventional method. After washing, the protein which has bound the anti-OCIF antibody was detected using the ECL system (Amasham). As shown in Figure 1, two bands, one with a molecular weight of about 120 kDa and the other 60 kDa, were detected in the supernatant obtained from the culture broth of COS-7 cells in which pWESR α OCIF was transfected. On the other hand, these two bands with a molecular weight of about 120 kDa and 60 kDa were not detected in the supernatant obtained from the culture broth of COS-7 cells in which pWESRvector was transfected, confirming that the protein obtained was OCIF.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The present invention provides a genomic DNA encoding a protein OCIF which possesses an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity and a process for preparing this protein by a genetic engineering technique using the genomic DNA. The protein obtained by expressing the gene of the present invention exhibits an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity and is useful as an agent for the treatment and improvement of diseases involving a decrease in the amount of bone such as osteoporosis, other diseases resulting from bone metabolism abnormality such as rheumatism or degenerative joint disease, and multiple myeloma. The protein is further useful as an antigen to establish antibodies useful for an immunological diagnosis of such diseases.

NOTE ON MICROORGANISM

Depositing Organization:

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, National Institute of Bioscience and Human Technology, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology
1-3, Higashi-1-Chome, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken, Japan
Date of Deposition: June 21, 1995 (originally deposited on June 21, 1995 and transferred to the international deposition according to the Budapest Treaty on October 25, 1995)
Accession No. FERM BP-5267

TABLE OF SEQUENCES

Sequence number: 1
 Length of sequence: 1316
 Sequence Type: nucleic acid
 Strandedness: double
 Topology: linear
 Molecular type: genomic DNA (human OCIF genomic DNA-1)

Sequence:

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CTGGAGACAT ATAACTGAA CACTTGGCCC TGATGGGGAA GCAGTCTGCC AGGGACTTTT 60
TCAGCCATCT GTAAACAATT TCAGTGGCAA CCGCGGAAT GTAAATCCAT AATGGGACCA 120
CACTTTACAA GTCATCAAGT CTAATTCTA GACCAGCGAA TTAATCGGG AGACAGCGAA 180
CCCTAGACCA AAGTGCCAAA CTCTGTGCA TAGCTTGAGG CTAGTGAAA GACCTCGAG 240
AGGCTACTCC AGAAGTTCAG CCGTAGGAA GCTCCGATC CAATAGCCCT TTGATGATGG 300
TGGGTTTGGT GAAGGGAACA GTGCTCCGA AGTTATCCC TGCCCCAGGC AGTCCAATT 360
TCACTTGCA GATTCTCTCT GGCTCTAAT ACCCCAGATA ACAAGGAGTG AATGCAAGT 420
AGCAGCGGCT TTAGGGCCAA TCAGACATTA GTTAGAAAA TTCTACTAC ATGGTTTATG 480
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AAGAGCGCCC CTGTAAATTG AGTTTCAGA ACCCGAAGTG AAGGGGTCAG GCAGCCGGT 600
ACGGCGGAAA CTCACAGCTT TGCCCCAGCG AGAGGACAAA GGTCTGGGAC ACACCTCAAC 660
TGCTCCGGA TCTTGGCTGG ATCGGACTCT CAGGGTGGAG GAGACACAAG CACAGCAGCT 720
GCCAGCGTG TGCCCCAGCC TCCACCGCT GGTCCCGGCT GCCAGGAGCG TGCGGCTGG 780
CGGGAAGGGG CCGGGAACC TCAGAGCCCC CGGAGACAG CAGCCGCTT GTTCTCAGC 840
CCGCTGGCTT TTTTTCGCC TGCTCTCCA GGGAGACAG ACCACCGGCC CAGCCCTCAC 900
GCCCCACCTC CTTGGGGCAT CTTTCCGCC CCAGCCCTCA AAGCGTTAAT CTTGAGCTT 960
TCTGCACACC CCCCAGCGC TCCCGCCAA GCTTCTAAA AAAGAAAGGT GCAAGTTTG 1020
GTCAGGATA GAAAAATCAC TGATCAAAG CAGGCGATAC TTCTGTTCG CCGGAGCTA 1080
TATATAACGT GATGAGCCA CCGGCTGGGG AGAGCACCG GAGCGCTCCG CCAGCGGCGG 1140

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CCTCCAAGCC CCTGAGGTTT CCGGGACCA CA ATG AAC AAG TTG CTG TGC TGC 1193

Met Asn Lys Leu Leu Cys Cys

-20

-15

GCG CTC CTG GTAAGTCCT GGGCCAGCCG ACGGGTCCCC GCGGCTGGG 1242

Ala Leu Val

GAGGCTGCTG CCACCTGGTC TCCCAACCTC CCAGCGGACC GCGGGGAGA AGGCTCCACT 1302

CGCTCCCTCC CAGG 1316

Sequence number: 2

Length of sequence: 9898

Sequence Type: nucleic acid

Strandedness: double

Topology: linear

Molecular type: genomic DNA (human OCIF genomic DNA-2)

Sequence:

GCTTACTTTG TGCCAAATCT CATTAGGCTT AAGTAATAC AGGACITTGA GTCAAATGAT 60

ACTGTTCAC ATAAGAACA ACCTATTTTC ATGCTAAGAT GATGCCACTG TGTTCTTTC 120

TCCTTCTAG TTT CTG GAC ATC TCC ATT AAG TGG ACC ACC CAG GAA ACG TTT 171

Phe Leu Asp Ile Ser Ile Lys Trp Thr Thr Gln Glu Thr Phe

-10

-5

1

CCT CCA AAG TAC CTT CAT TAT GAC GAA GAA ACC TCT CAT CAG CTG TTG 219

Pro Pro Lys Tyr Leu His Tyr Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser His Gln Leu Leu

5

10

15

TGT GAC AAA TGT CCT CCT GGT ACC TAC CTA AAA CAA CAC TGT ACA GCA 267

Cys Asp Lys Cys Pro Pro Gly Thr Tyr Leu Lys Gln His Cys Thr Ala

20 25 30 35

AAG TGG AAG ACC GTG TGC GCC CCT TGC CCT GAC CAC TAC TAC ACA GAC 315

Lys Trp Lys Thr Val Cys Ala Pro Cys Pro Asp His Tyr Tyr Thr Asp

40 45 50

AGC TGG CAC ACC AGT GAC GAG TGT CTA TAC TGC ACC CCC GTG TGC AAG 363

Ser Trp His Thr Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Tyr Cys Ser Pro Val Cys Lys

55 60 65

GAG CTG CAG TAC GTC AAG CAG GAG TGC AAT CGC ACC CAC AAC CGC GTG 411

Glu Leu Gln Tyr Val Lys Gln Glu Cys Asn Arg Thr His Asn Arg Val

70 75 80

TGC GAA TGC AAG GAA GGG CGC TAC CTT GAG ATA GAG TTC TGC TTG AAA 459

Cys Glu Cys Lys Glu Gly Arg Tyr Leu Glu Ile Glu Phe Cys Leu Lys

85 90 95

CAT AGG ACC TGC CCT CCT CGA TTT CGA GTG GTG CAA GCT G GTACGTGCA 509

His Arg Ser Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Val Gln Ala

100 105 110

ATGTGCAGCA AAATTAAATTA GGATCATGCA AAGTCAGATA GTTGTGACAG TTTAGGAGAA 569

CACTTTTGT CTGATGACAT TATAGGATAG CAAATTGCAA AGGTAATGAA ACCTGCCAGG 629
 5 TAGTACTAT GTGTCTGGAG TGCTTCCAAA GGACCATTGC TCAGAGGAAT ACTTTGCCAC 689
 TACAGGGCAA TTTAATGACA AATCTCAAAAT GCAGCAAAAT ATTCTCTCAT GAGATCCAT 749
 ATGTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TAAAGAAACA AACTCAAGTT GCACTATTGA TAGTTGATCT 809
 10 ATACCTCTAT ATTTCACCTC AGCATGGACA CCTTCAAACT GCAGCAGCTT TTGACAAACA 869
 TCAGAAATGT TAATTATAC CAAGAGAGTA ATTATGCTCA TATTAATGAG ACTCTGCAGT 929
 15 GCTAACATA AGCAGTTATA ATTAATTATG TAAAAAATGA GAATGGTGAG CGGAATTGCA 989
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 30 ACTCCTTTTT GTGGCAGCT GTCCTGCGCA TTGTAGAATT TTGCGAGCAC CCCTGGACTC 1469
 TAGCCACTAG ATACCAATAG CAGTCTTCC CCCATGTGAC AGCCAAAAAT GTCTTCAGAC 1529
 ACTGTCAAAT GTGCCAGGT GGC AAAATCA CTCCTGGTTC AGAACAGGGT CATCAATGCT 1589
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 45 CTATTGGATG GTACTTTGAG ACTCAAAAGC TAAGCTAAGT TGTGTGTGTG TCAGGGTGGC 1889
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 50 AAATCACAAG GATCTTTCTT AAATAAGTAA GAAATCTGT TTGTAGAATG AAGCAAGCAG 2069
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 GGTCAAGAGT TCAAGACCAG CCTGGCCAAAC ATGATGAAAC CCTGCCTCTA CTAATAATAC 2849
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 40 AAGGTGGTTC CTAAGATAAT GTCAGTGCAA TGCTGGAAT AATATTTAAT ATGTGAAGGT 3329
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 GTCAATGAAT CATGTAGAAA GAGACAGGAG ATGAAACTAG AACCACTCCA TTTTCCCTCT 3449
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5 GTAAATAGT CAAGTGTTG AAGGTATTIA TTTTAAATAG CGTCTTAGT TGTGGACTGG 3749
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 20 CTCTTTCTT TTCTCTCAC ATTTCATGAG CGTTTGTAG GTAACGAGAA AATTGACTTG 4289
 CATTGCGATT ACAAGGAGGA GAAACTGGCA AAGGGGATGA TGTGCGAAGT TTTGTTCTGT 4349
 25 CTAATCAAGT GAAAAATGAA AATGCTAGAG TTTTGTGCAA CATAATAGTA CGAGTAAAAA 4409
 CCAACTGAAA AGTCTTTCCA AAAGTGTGTT AAGAGGGCAT CTGCTGGGAA ACGATTTCAG 4469
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Gly Thr Pro Glu Arg Asn Thr

115

35 GTT TGC AAA AGA TGT CCA GAT GCG TTC TTC TCA AAT GAG ACG TCA TCT 4571
 Val Cys Lys Arg Cys Pro Asp Gly Phe Phe Ser Asn Glu Thr Ser Ser
 40 120 125 130 135

45 AAA GCA CCC TGT AGA AAA CAC ACA AAT TGC AGT CTC TTT GGT CTC CTG 4619
 Lys Ala Pro Cys Arg Lys His Thr Asn Cys Ser Val Phe Gly Leu Leu
 50 140 145 150

55 CTA ACT CAG AAA GGA AAT GCA ACA CAC GAC AAC ATA TGT TCC GGA AAC 4687

Leu Thr Glu Lys Gly Asn Ala Thr His Asp Asn Ile Cys Ser Gly Asn

155

160

165

AGT GAA TCA ACT CAA AAA TGT GGA ATA G GTAATTACAT TCCAAAATAC 4715

Ser Glu Ser Thr Glu Lys Cys Gly Ile

170

175

GCTTTTGTAC GATTTTGTAG TATCATCTCT CTCTCTGAGT TGAACACAAG GCCTCCAGCC 4775
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Asp Val Thr Leu Cys Glu Glu Ala Phe Phe Arg

180

185

35 TTT GCT GTT CCT ACA AAG TTT ACG CCT AAC TGG CTT AGT GTC TTG GTA 6795
 40 Phe Ala Val Pro Thr Lys Phe Thr Pro Asn Trp Leu Ser Val Leu Val
 190 195 200

45 GAC AAT TTG CCT GGC ACC AAA GTA AAC GCA GAG AGT GTA GAG AGG ATA 6843
 Asp Asn Leu Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Asn Ala Glu Ser Val Glu Arg Ile
 50 205 210 215

55

AAA CGG CAA CAC AGC TCA CAA GAA CAG ACT TTC CAG CTC CTC AAG TTA 6891

Lys Arg Gln His Ser Ser Gln Glu Gln Thr Phe Gln Leu Leu Lys Leu

220 225 230 235

TGG AAA CAT CAA AAC AAA GAC CAA GAT ATA GTC AAG AAG ATC ATC CAA G 6940

Trp Lys His Gln Asn Lys Asp Gln Asp Ile Val Lys Lys Ile Ile Gln

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Asp Ile Asp

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 30 Leu Cys Glu Asn Ser Val Gln Arg His Ile Gly His Ala Asn Leu Thr
 255 260 265 270

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 TTC GAG CAG CTT CGT AGC TTG ATG GAA AGC TTA CCG GGA AAG AAA GTG 8772
 Phe Glu Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Met Glu Ser Leu Pro Gly Lys Lys Val
 40 275 280 285

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 GGA GCA GAA GAC ATT GAA AAA ACA ATA AAG GCA TGC AAA CCC AGT GAC 8820
 Gly Ala Glu Asp Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Lys Ala Cys Lys Pro Ser Asp
 290 295 300

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 CAG ATC CTG AAG CTG CTC AGT TTG TGG CGA ATA AAA AAT GGC GAC CAA 8868

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Gln Ile Leu Lys Leu Leu Ser Leu Trp Arg Ile Lys Asn Gly Asp Gln
 305 310 315

GAC ACC TTC AAG GGC CTA ATG CAC GCA CTA AAG CAC TCA AAG ACG TAC 8916
 Asp Thr Leu Lys Gly Leu Met His Ala Leu Lys His Ser Lys Thr Tyr
 320 325 330

CAC TTT CCC AAA ACT GTC ACT CAG AGT CTA AAG AAG ACC ATC AGG TTC 8964
 His Phe Pro Lys Thr Val Thr Gln Ser Leu Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Phe
 335 340 345 350

CTT CAC AGC TTC ACA ATG TAC AAA TTG TAT CAG AAG TTA TTT TTA GAA 9012
 Leu His Ser Phe Thr Met Tyr Lys Leu Tyr Gln Lys Leu Phe Leu Gln
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 370 375 380

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 15 AITT 9898

Sequence number: 3

Length of sequence: 401

Sequence Type: amino acid

Strandedness: single stranded

Topology: linear

Molecular type: protein

Sequence:

Met Asn Asn Leu Leu Cys Cys Ala Leu Val Phe Leu Asp Ile Ser

-20

-15

-10

Ile Lys Trp Thr Thr Gln Glu Thr Phe Pro Pro Lys Tyr Leu His

-5

1

5

Tyr Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser His Gln Leu Leu Cys Asp Lys Cys Pro

10

15

20

Pro Gly Thr Tyr Leu Lys Gln His Cys Thr Ala Lys Trp Lys Thr

25

30

35

Val Cys Ala Pro Cys Pro Asp His Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Ser Trp His

40

45

50

Ile Gln Asp Ile Asp Leu Cys Glu Asn Ser Val Gln Arg His Ile

250 255 260

Gly His Ala Asn Leu Thr Phe Glu Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Met Glu

265 270 275

Ser Leu Pro Gly Lys Lys Val Gly Ala Glu Asp Ile Glu Lys Thr

280 285 290

Ile Lys Ala Cys Lys Pro Ser Asp Gln Ile Leu Lys Leu Leu Ser

295 300 305

Leu Trp Arg Ile Lys Asn Gly Asp Gln Asp Thr Leu Lys Gly Leu

310 315 320

Met His Ala Leu Lys His Ser Lys Thr Tyr His Phe Pro Lys Thr

325 330 335

Val Thr Gln Ser Leu Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Phe Leu His Ser Phe

340 345 350

Thr Met Tyr Lys Leu Tyr Gln Lys Leu Phe Leu Glu Met Ile Gly

355 360 365

Asn Gln Val Gln Ser Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Leu

370 375 380

Sequence number: 4

Length of sequence: 1206

Sequence Type: nucleic acid

Strandedness: single stranded

Topology: linear

Molecular type: cDNA

Sequence:

5 ATGAACAACT TGCTGTGCTG CGCGCTCGTG TTTCTGGACA TCCTCATTAA GTGGACCACC 60
 CAGGAAACGT TTCTCCAAA GTACCTTCAT TATGACGAAG AAACCTCTCA TCAGCTGTTG 120
 TGTGACAAAT GTCTCTCTGG TACCTACCTA AAACAACACT GTACAGCAAA GTGGAAGACC 180
 10 GTGTGCGCCC CTGCCCCTGA CCACTACTAC ACAGACAGCT GGCACACCAG TGACCACTGT 240
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 15 CACAACCCGG TGTGCGAATG CAAGGAAGGG CGCTACCTTG AGATAGAGTT CTGCTTGAAA 360
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 25 CTGTGTGAGG AGGCATTCTT CAGGTTTGCT GTTCTTACAA AGTTTACCCC TAACTGGCTT 660
 AGTGCTTTGG TAGACAATTT GCCTGGCACC AAAGTAAACG CAGAGAGTGT AGAGAGGATA 720
 AAACGGCAAC ACAGCTCACA AGAACAGACT TTCCAGCTGC TGAAGTTATG GAAACATCAA 780
 30 AACAAAGACC AAGATATAGT CAAGAAGATC ATCCAAGATA TTGACCTCTG TGAACACAGC 840
 GTCCAGCGGC ACATTGGACA TGCTAACCTC ACCTTCGAGC AGCTTCGTAG CTGATGGA 900
 35 AGCTTACCGC GAAAGAAAGT GCGAGCAGAA GACATTGAAA AAACAATAAA GGCATGCAAA 960
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 TATCAGAAGT TATTTTTAGA AATCATAGGT AACCAAGTCC AATCAGTAAA AATAAGCTGC 1200
 45 TTATAA 1206

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SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT:

- (A) NAME: SNOW BRAND MILK PRODUCTS CO., LTD.
 (B) STREET: 1-1, NAEBOCHO 6-CHOME
 (C) CITY: NIGASHI-KU, SAPPORO-SHI
 (D) STATE: HOKKAIDO
 (E) COUNTRY: JP
 (F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): NONE

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: NOVEL DNA AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING PROTEIN USING THE DNA

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 4

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

- (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25 (EPO)

(v) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

APPLICATION NUMBER: EP 97935810.8

(vi) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: JP 235928/96
 (B) FILING DATE: 19-ADG-1996

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1316 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: genomic DNA (human OCIF genomic DNA-1)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

CTGACGACAT ATAACCTGAA CACTTGGCCC TGATGGGGAA GCAGCTCTGC AGGGACTTTT 60
 TCAGCCATCT GTAACCAAT TCAGTGGCAA CCGCGGAATC GTAATCCATG AATGGGACCA 120
 CACTTTAGCA GTACATCAAGT CTAACCTCTA GACACGGGAA TTAATGGGGG AGACAGCGAA 180
 CCGTAGAGCA AAGTGCCAA CTCTCTGCGA TAGCTTTAGG CATGTGGAAA GACTCTGAGG 240
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 TGGCTCCGGA TCTTGGCTGG ATCGGACTCT CAGGGTGGAG GAGACACAG CACAGCAGCT 720
 GCCCAGCGTG TGGCCAGCCC TCCACCGCT GTGCCCGGCT GCCAGGAGGC TGGCCGCTGG 780
 CGGGAAGGGG CCGGAAACCT TCAGAGCCCC CGGGAGACAG CAGCGCGCTT GTTCCTCAGC 840
 CCGTGGGCTT TTTTTCGCC TCGCTCTCCA GGGGACAGAG ACCACGCGCC CACCCTCAGC 900
 GCGCCACCTC CTTGGGGGAT CTTTCTCCCA CCAACCCCTA AAGGCTTAAT CTTGGAGCTT 960
 TCTGCACACC CCGCGACCGC TCCGCCCAAA GCTTCTCAAA AAGAGAGGT GCGAAGTTG 1020
 GTCCAGGATA GAAAAATGAC TGATCAAGG CAGCGGATAC TTCTGTTCG CCGAGAGCTA 1080
 TATATAACGT GATGAGGCGA CGGGCTCGGG AGACGACCG GAGCGCTGCG CCGAGCGCGC 1140
 CTTCCAAGCC CTTGAGTTT CCGGGGACCA CA ATG AAC AAG TTG CTG TGC TGC 1193
 Met Asn Lys Leu Leu Cys Cys
 -20 -15

GCG CTC GTG GTAAGTCCCT GGGCAGCGG ACGGGTGCC CCGCCCTGGG 1242

Ala Leu Val

GAGGCTGCTG CCACCTGGTC TCCCAACCTC CCAGCGGACC GCGCGGGAGA AGGCTCCACT 1302
CGCTCCCTCC CAGG 1316

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9998 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: double

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: genomic DNA (human OCIF genomic DNA-2)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

GCTTACTTTG TGCCAAATCT CATTAGGCTT AAGSTAATAC AGGACTTTGA GTCAAATGAT 60
ACGTTTGCAC ATAGAACAAC ACCTATTTC ATGCTAAGAT GATGCCACTG TGTCTCTTTC 120
TCCTTCTAG TTT CTG GAC ATC TCC ATT AAG TGG ACC ACC CAG GAA ACG TTT 171
Phe Leu Asp Ile Ser Ile Lys Trp Thr Thr Gln Glu Thr Phe
-10 -5 1

CCT CCA AAG TAC CTT CAT TAT GAC GAA GAA ACC TCT CAT CAG CTG TTG 219
Pro Pro Lys Tyr Leu His Tyr Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser His Gln Leu Leu
5 10 15

TGT GAC AAA TOT CCT CCT GGT ACC TAC CTA AAA CAA CAC TGT ACA GCA 267
Cys Asp Lys Cys Pro Pro Gly Thr Tyr Leu Lys Gln His Cys Thr Ala
20 25 30 35

AAG TGG AAG ACC GTG TGC GGC CCT TGC CCT GAC CAC TAC TAC ACA GAC 315
Lys Trp Lys Thr Val Cys Ala Pro Cys Pro Asp His Tyr Thr Asp
40 45 50

AGC TGG CAC ACC AGT GAC GAG TGT CTA TAC TGC AGC CCC GTG TGC AAG 363
Ser Trp His Thr Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Tyr Cys Ser Pro Val Cys Lys
55 60 65

GAG CTG CAG TAC GTC AAG CAG GAG TGC AAT CGC ACC CAC AAC CGC GTG 411
Glu Leu Gln Tyr Val Lys Gln Glu Cys Asn Arg Thr His Asn Arg Val
70 75 80

TGC GAA TGC AAG GAA GGG CGC TAC CTT GAG ATA GAG TTC TGC TTG AAA 459
Cys Glu Cys Lys Glu Gly Arg Tyr Leu Glu Ile Glu Phe Cys Leu Lys
85 90 95

CAT AGG AGC TGC CCT CCT GGA TTT GGA GTG GTG CAA GCT G GTACGTGCA 509
His Arg Ser Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Val Gln Ala
100 105 110

ATGTGCAACA AAATTAAATA GGATCATGCA AAGTCAGATA GTTGTGACAG TTTAGGAGAA 569
CACTTTTGTG CTGATGACAT TATAGGATAG CAAATTGCAA AGGTAATGAA ACCTGCCAGG 629
TAGGTACTAT GTGTCTGGAG TGCTTCCAAA GGACCAATTGC TCAGAGGAAT ACTTGGCCAC 689
TACAGGGCAA TTTAATGACA AATCTCAAAAT GACGCAAAAT ATTCTCTCAT GAGATGCATG 749
ATGGTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TAAAGAAACA AACTCAAGTT GCACATATGA TAGTGATCT 809
ATACCTCTAT ATTTCACCTC AGCATGGACA CCTTCAACTC CGACGACITTT TTGACAAACA 869
TCAGAAATGT TAATTATATC CAAGAGAGTA ATTATGCTCA TATTATGAG ACTCTGGAGT 929
CTTACAAATA ACCAGTTATA ATTAATTATG TAAJAAATGA GAATGCTGAG GGGAAATTGCA 989
TTTCAATTAT AAAACAAGG CTAGTTCTTC CTTTAGCATG GGAGCTGAGT GTTTGGGAGG 1049
GTAAAGACTA TAGCAGAAATC TCTTCAATGA GCTTATCTTT TATCTTAGAC AAAACAGATT 1109
GTCAAGCCAA GAGCAAGCAT TTGCTTATTA ACCAAGTGCT TTCTCTTTTG CATTTTGAAC 1169
AGCAATTGCTC AGGCGCTATG TGATTGTAAT GTTTTAAACC AGTAAACCAAC GTTTTTTTTC 1229
TGCCACATTT GCGAAGCTTC AGTGCAGCCT ATACTTTTC ATAGCTTTGA AAAATTAAAG 1289
GTATCACTTT ACTTAGATGG AAGAAAGTAAT CAGTATAGAT TCTGATGACT CAGTTTGAAG 1349

CAGTGTCTCT CAACCTGAAGC CCTGCTGATA TTTTAAGAAA TATCTGGATT CCTAGGCTGG 1409
 ACTCCTTTTT GTGGGCGAGCT GTCTCTGGCA TTGTGAAGATT TTGGGAGCAC CCTTGGAGCTC 1419
 TAGCCCACTAG ATACCAATAG CAGTCTCTCC CCATATGAGC AGCCAAAAAT GTGTTCAAGC 1529
 ACTGTCAAAAT GTGGCGAGGT GCGAAAATCA CTGTCTGGTG AGAACAGGGT CATCAATGCT 1589
 AAGTACTCTGT AACTATTTTA ACTCTCAAAA CTGTGTGATAT ACAAAAGTCTA AAATATTAGA 1649
 CGACCAATAC TTTAGTGTTA AAGGCATACA AATGAAACAT TCAAAAATCA AAATCTATTCT 1709
 TGTTTCTCAA ATAGTGAATC TTATAAAATT AATCACAGAA GATGCAAAAT GCATCAGAGT 1769
 CCCTTAAAAAT TCTCTCTGCT ATGATGATTT GAGGGAGGAA TTGGGTAGAT TCTCTACTTT 1829
 CTATTGGATGT GTACTTTGAG ACTCAAAAGC TAACGTAAGT TTGTGTGTGT TCAGGGTGCG 1889
 GGGTGTGGAA TCCCATCAGA TAAAGACAAA TCCATGTAAAT TGTGTGTGTG AATGTTTGA 1949
 GTAGAAAAAT GAAAAGTGGG CTATGSCAGT TGAATGATAG GAAAATCTGT TTGTGAAGT AAGCAGCAG 2009
 AAATCACAAAG GATCTCTGAG CTAATGACAGT CATCTGTAAAT CTGCGAGGTT AGAATTTGA 2069
 GACGCCAGAA GACTCAGAAC AAAAGTACAC ATTTTACTCT GTGTACACTG CGACGACAGT 2129
 GGGATTTAAT TACTCTCTCC TCCCTAAAAA CCCACACAGC GTTCTCTCTT GGGAAATAAG 2189
 AGSTTTCCAG CCCAAGAGA AGGAAAGACT ATGTGGTGTT ACTCTAAAAA GTATTTAATA 2249
 ACCGTTTTGT TGTGTGCTGT GCTGTTTTGA AATCAGATTG TCTCCTCTCC ATATTTTAAT 2309
 TACTCTATTCT TGTAAATCTC TGTGGAATTA CTGAGACAAA GCATGTGTGA ATCTCTCACT 2369
 TAAAGCCAAA TTCTTCCATC ATTATAATTT CACATTTGTC CTGCGAGGTT ATGATTTTGA 2429
 TATTTCTCACT GATAGTAATA AGGTAAATCT ATACTTCTA GTTCACTGTC AGGAAGGTCA TTAGATAAAG 2489
 AAAGTACACT GATTATAGA GGGAGTCAAT GTTCACTGTC GATTTCTTTT GTTAAATAAC 2549
 CTCTCGAATA TATTATGAAA CATTAGTCTT GTTCACTGTC GATTTCTTTT GTTAAATAAC 2609
 TTTAAAGACT AACTTACCTA AAAGAAATAT CTGACACATA TGAACCTTCT ATTAGGAATGC 2669
 AGGAGAAGAC CCAAGCCACA GATAATATCT TGAAGAATGA ACAAGATTCT TAGGCCCGCG 2729
 AGCTGGGCTC ACATCTGTAA TCTCAAGAGT TTGAGAAGTC AAGCGCGGCA GATCACTGTA 2789
 GGTCAAGAGT TCAAGACACG CTTGGCCAAC ATGATGAAAC CTGCTCTCTA CTAAATAATC 2849
 AAAAAATTAG AGGGCATGTT GTGAGGAGCT TGCACACTTA GCTACTCAGG AGGCTGAGAC 2909
 AGGAGAATCT CTGACAGTCC CGAGGCGGAG GTTGTGGTGA GCTGAGATCC CTCTACTGCA 2969
 GCTCCAGCTG GTGACACAGAG ATGAGACTCC GTCCCTCGCG CGCCGCCGCC CTTCGCCGCC 3029
 AAAAAATGTC TTCTTCACTG AGAACATACG GCACTCAACA AAGGGAGACC TGGTCCAGG 3089
 TGTCCAAGTC ACTTATTCTG AGTAAATFAG CAATGAAAGA ATGCCATGGA ATCCCTGCC 3149
 AAAATACCTCT GCTTATGATA TTGTAGAAAT TGATATAGAG TTGTATCCCA TTAAAGAGT 3209
 AGTATGTAGT GTTTTCCCT CCTGTCTCTT TTCTCTGCCA TGTGGAATAT AATATTAAAT ATGTGAAGT 3269
 AAGGTGTGTC CTAAGATAAT GTCACTGCAA TGTGGAATAT TTCTCTGCCA GCCTTTGTC ATTTTGCAG 3329
 GTCAAGAAAT CATGTAGAAA GAGACAGGAG ATGAAAGTAG AACCAGTCA ATTTGCCCT 3389
 TTTTATAAT TCTGTTTTGT GTAAAGATA CAATGAGGTA GGAGGTTGAG ATTTATAAT 3449
 GAGGTTTAAAT AAGTTCTGT AGCTTTGATT TTCTCTTTC ATATTGTTA TCTTGCTAA 3509
 GCCAGAATTG GCTCTGATAA TCTACATATG GATATTGAAG TCTAAATCTG TTCACCTAGC 3569
 TTTCACTAGA TGGGATATAT TTCTATTTCA GATACACTGG AATGATGTAT CTAGCATATC 3629
 GTAATATAGT CAGTGTGTTG AAGGTATTTA TTTTATAG COTCTTAGT TGTGACTG 3689
 AATATGCTTT TCTGCAATG ATTTCTTCAA ATTTATCAA TATTTTCCA TCAATGAAT 3749
 ATGCAATGCT CAGTCACTC COTCTTACTA TGTAGCTTAA CTGCTGTTTT ACACAGTTTA 3809
 GTCAAGGCTT AACTTTATG CCACTTCAA AAGTTTATA TAATGTGTA AATTTTACT 3869
 TCTCAGGCTT AGCATCTTA GAGTGTGCTT CACAAATGAG ATTCAAGAAA GAAAGACTT 3929
 CAGTAGGAAC TGATTTGAAT TTAATGATG AGCAATCAAT GGGTACTAT TTCAAGAT 3989
 GATATTACAG CAGACACACA CGAGTTATCT TGATTTCTA AGCAATGAGT GAAATAGAT 4049
 ATGCTGTACA CAGAGGCTC ACTGCACTC AGCGGAGCT GACATATGA ACAOCTCAT 4109
 CTATTTCTCT TCTCTCTCAC ATTTCTAGAG COTTTTGTAG TGTGTGAAGT TTTGTCTGT 4169
 CATTTGCAAT ACAAGGAGGA GAACTGCGCA AAGGGAGTGA TGGTGTGAAGT TTTGTCTGT 4229
 CTAATGAAGT GAAAATGAAA AATGCTAGAG TTTTGTGCAA CATATACTA GCAATAAAA 4289
 CCAAGTGAAA AGTCTTTCCA AACTGTGTTT AAGAGGGCAT CTGCTGGAAA AGAATTGAG 4349
 GAGAGGTAC TAAATTTGCTT GGTATTTTCC GTAG ACC CCA GAG GAA AAT ACA 4409
 Gly Thr 115

VLT TGC AAA AGA TGT CCA GAT GGG TTC TTC TCA AAT GAG ACG TCA TCT 4571
 Val Cys Lys Arg Cys Pro Asp Gly Phe Phe Ser Asn Glu Thr Ser Ser
 120 125 130 135

AAA GCA CCC TGT AGA AAA CAC ACA AAT TGC AGT GTC TTT GGT CTC CTG 4619
 Lys Ala Pro Cys Arg Lys His Thr Asn Cys Ser Val Phe Gly Leu Leu
 140 145 150

CTA ACT CAG AAA GGA AAT GCA ACA CAC GAC AAC ATA TGT TCC GGA AAC 4667

Leu Thr Gln Lys Gly Asn Ala Thr His Asp Asn Ile Cys Ser Gly Asn
 155 160 165

AGT GAA TCA ACT CAA AAA TGT GGA ATA G GTAATTACAT TCCAAAATAC 4715
 Ser Glu Ser Thr Gln Lys Cys Gly Ile
 170 175

5

GTCTTTGTAC GATTITGTAG TATCATCTCT CTCTCTGAGT TGAACACAAG GCGTCCAGCC 4775
 ACATTCTTGG TCAAACTTAC ATTTTCCCTT TCTTGAATCT TAACCAGCTA AGGCTACTCT 4835
 CGATGCAATTA CTCTTAAAGC TACCACCTCAG AATCTCTCAA AAATCTATCT TCTCAAGAT 4895
 AACACCTCAA AGCTTGATT TCTCTCTCTT CACATCTGAA TCAATCTGCT CCGATAGGCA 4955
 AAGGCACTG TCAATTTTGC CACTGAGATG AAATTAGGAG AGTCCAACT GTAGAATCTA 5015
 CGTTGTGTGT TATTACTTTC ACGAATGTCT GTATTATTAA CTAAGATATA TATTGGCAAC 5075
 TAAGAAGCAA AGTGATATAA ACATGATGAC AAATTAGGCC AGGCATGTGT GCTTACTCT 5135
 ATAATCCCAA CATTTTGGGG GGCCNAGGTA GGCAGATCAC TTGAGGTCTAG GATTCTCAAG 5195
 CCAGGCTGAC CACATGGTGT AAACCTTGTC TCTACTAAAA ATACAAAAAT TACGTGGGCA 5255
 TGTGTACAGG CACTTCTAGT ACCAGCTACT CAGGGCTGAG CGAGAGAAAT GCGTTGAAC 5315
 CAGAGATGG AGGTGGCAST GAGCTGAGT TGTACACCTG CACTCCAGTG TGGGCAACAG 5375
 AGCAGATT TT CACTACACAC ACACACACAC ACACATTAGA AATGTGTACT 5435
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 TGTGTTAAGC TCTTCATTGG GTACAGGTCA CTAGTATTAA GTTCAGGTTA TGGGATGCA 5555
 TTCCACGGTA GTGATGACAA TPTCATGAGC TAGTGTGTGT GTTCACCTGT TCACTCCAC 5615
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 TTGTGTTTAA TCAAGCAATG GTATAAACCA GCGTTCATCT CCGCAACAG GTTTCGAC 5735
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 GTCCACGAT TGTTCATTGT TGTAAITGAA ATCATAGACA AGCCATTAGA GCGTTTGTCT 5855
 TCTTATCTAA AAAAAAATA AAAAAATAGA AGGAAGGGGT ATTAAAGGA GTGATCAAT 5915
 TTTAATCTC TCTTAATTA ATTCATTTTT AATTACTT TTTTTCATT ATGTGCACT 5975
 TACTATGTGG TACTGTGCTA TAGAGGCTTT AACATTATA AAACACTGT GAAAGTGTGT 6035
 TACAGTGAAT ATAGGTAGTA GAAAGGAGCA ACTAGATTCT AAAGCCAGGT CAGAGAAC 6095
 CAAAAACAAA CACCCATTAC TCCATTTTCT TGGAGATAC TTACTTACC CAGATGTCT 6155
 GGGCTGTGA ATGCTATGT AAAAAATTA GTTTATGT TGTATTTT CTAATGTAA 6215
 GCTCACTAT ATATCTGTAT CTATCTCTGT CTTTGTCTT AAAGTAAAC TATGTGCTA 6275
 AATGTGGGCA AAAAAATCA CACTATTCCA AATTACTGTT CAATTCCTT TAAGTCAGTG 6335
 ATAATTATT GTTTTGAAT TAATCATGAA GTTCCCTGTG GTTACTAGGT AAACCTTTAA 6395
 TAGAATGTTA ATGTTTGTAT TCATTATAG AATTTTGGC TGTACTTAT TTACAACT 6455
 ATTTCACTCT AATTAGACAT TTACTAAACT TTCTTTGAA ACAATTCGCC AAAAAGAAC 6515
 ATTAGAAGAC AGTAAAGCTC AGTGTGTCT TCCCATAG ACCAGCCAC AGAAGCTTGA 6575
 TTTTATCTAA ACTTGCAT TTAGCATAT TTACTTTGA AAATCTAAT GTGTGTGTT 6635
 TTTTGTGTT TTTGTATTGA ATAGACTCTC AGAAATCAA TTGTGAGTA AATCTCTGG 6695
 GTTCTTAAAC CTTCCTTAS AT GTT ACC CTG TGT GAG GAG GCA TTC TTC AGG 6747
 Asp Val Thr Leu Cys Glu Glu Ala Phe Phe Arg
 180 185

35

TTT GCT GTT CCT ACA AAG TTT ACG CCT AAC TGG CTT AGT GTC TTG GTA 6795
 Phe Ala Val Pro Thr Lys Phe Thr Pro Asn Trp Leu Ser Val Leu Val
 190 195 200

40

GAC AAT TTG CCT GGC ACC AAA GTA AAC GCA GAG AGT GTA GAG AGG ATA 6843
 Asp Asn Leu Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Asn Ala Glu Ser Val Glu Arg Ile
 205 210 215

45

AAA CGG CAA CAC AGC TCA CAA GAA CAG ACT TTC CAG CTG CTG AAG TTA 6891
 Lys Arg Gln His Ser Ser Gln Glu Gln Thr Phe Gln Leu Leu Lys Leu
 220 225 230 235

50

TGG AAA CAT CAA AAC AAA GAC CAA GAT ATA GTC AAG AAG ATC ATC CAA G 6940
 Trp Lys His Gln Asn Lys Asp Gln Asp Ile Val Lys Lys Ile Ile Gln
 240 245 250

55

GTATGATAAT CTAAAAATAA AAGATCAATC AGAAATCAA GACACCTATT TATCATAAAC 7000
 CAGGAACAAG ACTGCATGTA TGTTTAGTGT TGTGATCTT GTTTCCTGT TGAATCAATT 7060
 GTTGGACGTA AAAAGTTTCC ACCGTAAAT GTAGATGTA TTCCACAAC AGTTATAGAA 7120
 GGTGTTGTC TCACCCCTGC TCCCAAGTTT CTTGTAAAG TATGTTGAAC ACTCTAAGG 7180
 AAGAGAAATG CATTGAAGG CAGGGCTGTA TCTCAGGAG TCGCTTCCAG ATCCCTTAAC 7240

GCTCTGTAA GCAGGCCCTC TAGACCACCA AGGAGAAGCT CTATAACCAC TTTGTATCTT 7300
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 TTTTGTGAGC TTACAAATAT GTTCTTATTA ATCCTCAAGT TATGGCCCTGC ATTAATAATTA 7420
 TTTTAATGGC ATATGTATTG AGAATTAATG AGATAAATTC TGAAAAGTGT TTGAGGCTCT 7480
 TGTAGGAAJA AGCTAGTTAC AGCAAAATGT TCTCACAATC TATAAGTTTA TATAAGATTT 7540
 CTCTTTTAGA AATGTTGTGA GAGAGAAACA GAGAGAGATA GCGAGAGAG TGTGAAAGA 7600
 TCTGAAGAAA AGAGATTCTA TCGAGTGTGG ACTGTAAAGT TTACACACA TGTGGAAG 7660
 AGTTCTGACT TCAGTAAACA TTGGGAGGAC ATGCTAGAGG AAAAGGAAG AAGAGTTTCC 7720
 ATAATGCGA CAGGCTCAGT GAGAAATTTA TTCAGTCTCT CACCAAGTAGT TAAATGACTG 7780
 TATAGTCTTG CACTACCCTA AAAAACCTTA AGTATCTGAA ACCGGGGCAA CAGATTTTAC 7840
 GAGACCAAGC TCTTTGAGAG CTGATTGCTT TTGCTTATGC AAAGAGTAAA CTTTATGTTT 7900
 TTGAGCAAGC AAAAGATTAT CTTTGAACGT ATAATTAGCC CTGAGGCCGA AGGAAAGAG 7960
 AAAATCAGAG ACCGTTAGAA TTGGAAGCAA CCAATCTCC TATTTTTAAA ATGAGGACAT 8020
 TTAAAGCCAG AAGATGAGC CGATTGCGCT TAGGGCTCAC AGATACTAG TGACTCATGT 8080
 CATTAATAGA AATGTTAGTT CTTCCCTCTT AGGTTTGTAC CCTAGCTTAT TACTGAAATA 8140
 TTCTTAGGC TGTGTGCTCT CTTTAGTTC TCGACCTCAT GTCTTTGAGT TTTGAGATAT 8200
 CTTCTCATG GAGGTAGTCC TCTGGTGCTA TGTGTATCT TAAAGGCTA GTTACGGCAA 8260
 TTAATCTATC AACTAGCGCC TACTAATGAA ACTTTGTAAT ACAAGTAGC TAACTTGAAT 8320
 ACTTTCTTT TTTTCTGAAA TGTATGGTG GTAATTCTCT AAATCTTTCT TTGAAJAAT 8380
 GAGAGATGAG TGCTTATTT TCTACGTGTA ATTTCAAAA TATGAGAGCT CTTCCAAAGT 8440
 TTGTGTGAGT GCGAAATAA TATAGCATAT TATCTATTA TAACAAAAA TATTTATCTC 8500
 AGTCTTAGA AATAAATGCT GTCACTTAAC TCGCTCTCAA AGGAAAGGT TATCATGGA 8560
 ATATAATTAT GAAATCTCG AAGAACCTTT TCGCTCACGC TTGTTTATG ATGGCATGG 8620
 ATGAATATAA ATGATGTGAA CACTTATCTG GCTTTTGTCT TATGCAAT ATT GAC 8676
 Asp Ile Asp
 CTC TGT GAA AAC AGC GTG CAG CGG CAC ATT GGA CAT GCT AAC CTC ACC 8724
 Leu Cys Glu Asn Ser Val Gln Arg His Ile Gly His Ala Asn Leu Thr
 255 260 265 270
 TTC GAG CAG CTT CGT AGC TTG ATG GAA AGC TTA CCG GGA AAG AAA GTG 8772
 Phe Glu Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Met Glu Ser Leu Pro Gly Lys Lys Val
 275 280 285
 GGA GCA GAA GAC ATT GAA AAA ACA ATA AAG GCA TGC AAA CCC AGT GAC 8820
 Gly Ala Glu Asp Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Lys Ala Cys Lys Pro Ser Asp
 290 295 300
 CAG ATC CTG AAG CTG CTC AGT TTG TGG CGA ATA AAA AAT GGC GAC CAA 8868
 Gln Ile Leu Lys Leu Ser Leu Trp Arg Ile Lys Asn Gly Asp Gln
 305 310 315
 GAC ACC TTG AAG GGC CTA ATG CAC GCA CTA AAG CAC TCA AAG AGC TAC 8916
 Asp Thr Leu Lys Gly Leu Met His Ala Leu Lys His Ser Lys Thr Tyr
 320 325 330
 CAC TTT CCC AAA ACT GTC ACT CAG AGT CTA AAG AAG ACC ATT AGC TTC 8964
 His Phe Pro Lys Thr Val Thr Gln Ser Leu Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Phe
 335 340 345
 CTT CAC AGC TTC ACA ATG TAC AAA TTG TAT CAG AAG TTA TTT TTA GAA 9012
 Leu His Ser Phe Thr Met Tyr Lys Leu Tyr Gln Lys Leu Phe Leu Glu
 355 360 365
 ATG ATA GGT AAC CAG GTC CAA TCA GTA AAA ATA AGC TGC TTA 9054
 Met Ile Gly Asn Gln Val Gln Ser Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Leu
 370 375 380
 TAACTGGAAA TGGCAATTGA GCTGTTTCTT CACAATTGGC GAGATCCCAT GGTAGTAA 9114
 ACTGTTTCTC AGGCACCTTGA GGCCTTTAGT GATATCTTC TCATTACCAG TGACTAATTT 9174
 TGGCACAAGG TACTAAAGAA AACTAGSAGT TGGGAAAGG ACTACAGCT COTCCAATAA 9234
 ACCGCAATG GTTAAACCAA CTGTACAGAT TGTATGCTTA TCTACTGACT ATATTTTCCC 9294
 TTTACTCNC TTGCAGTAAT TCAACTGGAA ATTAAAAAAA AAAAATAGA CTTCTCTGGG 9354
 CTTACTATAA TATGGGAATG TCAACTTAA ATAGCTTTGG GATTCCAGCT ATGCTAGAGG 9414
 CTTTATTAG AAAGCCATAT TTTTTCGT AAAAGTACT AATATCTG TAACACTATT 9474

ACAGTATTGC TATTATATT CATTGAGATA TAAGATTGG ACATATTATC ATCCATATAA 9534
 GAAACGGTAT GACTTAATTT TAGAAGAAA ATTATATCT GTTATTATG ACAAATGAAA 9594
 GAGAAATAT ATATTTTAA TGGAAAGTTT GTAGCATTTT TCTAATAGT ACTGCCATAT 9654
 TTTTCGTGT GGAGATTTT TATAATTTA TCGATATAG CCGAATATC ATTTTATAGA 9714
 AAATGAGATA TTATGCAAT TGTTAATGT TGGAAAGT ATGAAATATA AATATCTGA 9774
 ATATTAGATG CCTGAGAAA TTGAATGTAC CTATTTAAA AGATTATTAG GTTTTATAAC 9834
 TATATAATG ACATTATTA AGTTTTCAAA TTATTTTATA TTGCTTCTC TGTTGCTTTT 9894
 ATTT

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 401 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Met Asn Asn Leu Leu Cys Cys Ala Leu Val Phe Leu Asp Ile Ser
 -20 -15 -10
 Ile Lys Trp Thr Thr Gln Glu Thr Phe Pro Pro Lys Tyr Leu His
 5 1 5
 Tyr Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser His Gln Leu Lys Cys Asp Lys Cys Pro
 10 15 20
 Pro Gly Thr Tyr Thr Leu Lys Gln His Cys Thr Ala Lys Trp Lys Thr
 25 30 35
 Val Cys Ala Pro Cys Pro Asp His Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Ser Trp His
 40 45 50
 Thr Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Tyr Cys Ser Pro Val Cys Lys Glu Leu
 55 60 65
 Gln Tyr Val Lys Gln Glu Cys Asn Arg Thr His Asn Arg Val Cys
 70 75 80
 Glu Cys Lys Glu Gly Arg Tyr Leu Glu Ile Glu Phe Cys Leu Lys
 85 90 95
 His Arg Ser Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Val Gln Ala Gly Thr
 100 105 110
 Pro Glu Arg Asn Thr Val Cys Lys Arg Cys Pro Asp Gly Phe Phe
 115 120 125
 Ser Asn Glu Thr Ser Ser Lys Ala Pro Cys Arg Lys His Thr Asn
 130 135 140
 Cys Ser Val Phe Gly Leu Leu Leu Thr Gln Lys Gly Asn Ala Thr
 145 150 155
 His Asp Asn Ile Cys Ser Gly Asn Ser Glu Ser Thr Gln Lys Cys
 160 165 170
 Gly Ile Asp Val Thr Leu Cys Glu Glu Ala Phe Phe Arg Phe Ala
 175 180 185
 Val Pro Thr Lys Phe Thr Pro Asn Trp Leu Ser Val Leu Val Asp
 190 195 200
 Asn Leu Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Asn Ala Glu Ser Val Glu Arg Ile
 205 210 215
 Lys Arg Gln His Ser Ser Gln Glu Gln Thr Phe Gln Leu Leu Lys
 220 225 230
 Leu Trp Lys His Gln Asn Lys Asp Gln Asp Ile Val Lys Lys Ile
 235 240 245
 Ile Gln Asp Ile Asp Leu Cys Glu Asn Ser Val Gln Arg His Ile
 250 255 260
 Gly His Ala Asn Leu Thr Phe Glu Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Met Glu
 265 270 275
 Ser Leu Pro Gly Lys Lys Val Gly Ala Glu Asp Ile Glu Lys Thr
 280 285 290
 Ile Lys Ala Cys Lys Pro Ser Asp Gln Ile Leu Lys Leu Leu Ser
 295 300 305

Leu Trp Arg Ile Lys Asn Gly Asp Gln Asp Thr Leu Lys Gly Leu
 310 315 320
 Met His Ala Leu Lys His Ser Lys Thr Tyr His Phe Pro Lys Thr
 325 330 335
 Val Thr Gln Ser Leu Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Phe Leu His Ser Phe
 340 345 350
 Thr Met Tyr Lys Leu Tyr Gln Lys Leu Phe Leu Glu Met Ile Gly
 355 360 365
 Asn Gln Val Gln Ser Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Leu
 370 375 380

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 1206 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

ATGAACAAC TGTGTGCTG CGCGCTCGTG TTTCTGGACA TCTCCATTAA GTGGACCACC 60
 CAGGAAACGT TTCTCCAAA GTACCTTCAT TATGACGAAG AACCTCTCTA TCAGCTGTGT 120
 TGTGACAAAT GTCTCTCTGG TACCTACCTA AAACAACACT GTACAGCAAA GTGGAAAGACC 180
 GTGTGCGCCC CTTGCCCTGA CCACTACTAC ACAGACAGCT GGCACACCAG TGAACGAGTGT 240
 CTATACTGCA GCCCCGTGTG CAAGAGAGCTG CAGTACGTCA AGCAGGAGTG CAATCGCACC 300
 CACAACCGCG GTGCGAATG CAAGGAAGGG CGCTACCTTG AGATAGAGTT CTGCTTGAAA 360
 CATAGGAGCT GCCCTCTCGG ATTTGGAGTG GTGCAAGCTG GAACCCACAG GCGAAATACA 420
 GTTTGCAAAA GATGTCACGA TGGGTCTTTC TCAAAATGAGA CGTCATCTAA AGCACCCCTGT 480
 AGAAACACCA CAATTTGCAG TGTCTTTGGT CTCCTGCTAA CTCAGAAAGG AAATGCACCA 540
 CACGACAACA CATGTTCCGG AAACAGTGAA TCAACTCAAA AATGTGGAAT AGATGTTACC 600
 CTGTGTGAGG AGGCATCTTT CAGGTTTGCT GTTCCTCAAA AGTTTACGCC TAACCTGGCTT 660
 AGTGCTCTTG TAGACAATTT GCCTGGCACC AAAGTAAACG CAGAGAGTGT AGAGAGGATA 720
 AAACGCAAC ACAGCTCACA AGAACAGACT TTCCAGCTGC TGAAGTTATG GAAACATCAA 780
 AACAAAGACC AAGATATAGT CAAGAAGATC ATCCAAGATA TTGACCTCTG TGAACACAGC 840
 GTGACCGGCG ACATTGGACA TGCTAACCTC ACCCTCGAGC AGCTCTCTAG CTTGATGGAA 900
 AGCTTACCGG GAAAGAAAGT GGGAGCAGAA GACATTGAAA AAACAATAAA GGCATGCAAA 960
 CCCAGTGAAC AGATCTCTGAA GCTGCTCAGT TTTGTGGGAA TAAAAATGG CGACCAAGAC 1020
 ACCTTGAAGG GCCTTAATGCA CGCACTAAAG CACTCAAGA COTACCACTT TCCCAAACT 1080
 GTCACTCAGA GTCTAAAGAA GACCATCAGG TTCTCTCACA GCTTCACAA GTACAAATTG 1140
 TATCAGAAAT TATTTTGTGA AATGATAGGT AACCAAGTCC AATCAGTAAA AATAAGCTGC 1200
 TTATAA 1206

Claims

1. A DNA comprising the nucleotide sequences of the Sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in the Sequence Table.
2. The DNA according to claim 1, wherein the Sequence ID No. 1 includes the first exon of the OCIF gene and the Sequence ID No. 2 includes the second, third, fourth, and fifth exons.
3. A protein exhibiting the activity of inhibiting differentiation and/or maturation of osteoclasts and having the following physicochemical characteristics,

(a) molecular weight (SDS-PAGE):

- (i) Under reducing conditions: about 60 kD,
- (ii) Under non-reducing conditions: about 60 kD and about 120 kD;

(b) amino acid sequence:

includes an amino acid sequence of the Sequence ID No. 3 in the Sequence Table,

(c) affinity:

exhibits affinity to a cation exchanger and heparin, and

(d) heat stability:

- (i) the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity is reduced when treated with heat at 70°C for 10 minutes or at 56°C for 30 minutes,
- (ii) the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity is lost when treated with heat at 90°C for 10 minutes.

4. A process for producing a protein exhibiting an activity of inhibiting differentiation and/or maturation of osteoclasts and having the following physicochemical characteristics,

(a) molecular weight (SDS-PAGE):

- (i) Under reducing conditions: about 60 kD,

- (ii) Under non-reducing conditions: about 60 kD and about 120 kD;

(b) amino acid sequence:

includes an amino acid sequence of the Sequence ID No. 3 of the Sequence Table,

(c) affinity:

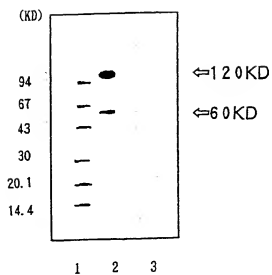
exhibits affinity to a cation exchanger and heparin, and

(d) heat stability:

- (i) the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity is reduced when treated with heat at 70°C for 10 minutes or at 56°C for 30 minutes,
- (ii) the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity is lost when treated with heat at 90°C for 10 minutes,

the process comprising inserting a DNA including the nucleotide sequences of the sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in the Sequence Table into an expression vector, producing a vector capable of expressing a protein having the above-mentioned physicochemical characteristics and exhibiting the activity of inhibiting differentiation and/or maturation of osteoclasts, and producing this protein by a genetic engineering technique.

Figure 1



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP97/02859

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. Cl ⁶ C12N15/00, C12P21/00 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int. Cl ⁶ C12N15/00, C12P21/00 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPI, GENETEX-CDROM, BIOSIS		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Cancer Research, (1995), Vol. 55, Toshiyuki Yoneda, et al. "Sumarin suppresses hypercalcemia and osteoclastic bone resorption in nude mice bearing a human squamous cancer" P. 1989-1993	1 - 4
A	Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, (1990) Vol. 87 Kukita A. et al. "Osteoinductive factor inhibits formation of human osteoclast-like cells" P. 3023-3026	1 - 4
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, each combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "A" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search September 29, 1997 (29. 09. 97)		Date of mailing of the international search report October 7, 1997 (07. 10. 97)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office Facsimile No.		Authorized officer Telephone No.

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